

SECRET

THE DIRECTOR OF
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

14 March 1984

National Intelligence Council

MEMO FOR: Director of Central Intelligence
FROM: Milton Kovner
National Intelligence Officer for
Western Europe
SUBJECT: Data on Cyprus

1. You asked yesterday for some published data on Cyprus. I hope the attached will meet your needs. If not, please let me know.

2. We are in the process of producing a national estimate on Cyprus, and I will keep you apprised of its progress.

Mis
Milton Kovner

Attachment
Cyprus Data (U)
OGI 84-10003 (S/NF)

SECRET

Cyprus

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 14,725 km total, government owned; 5,070 km common-carrier lines of which 4,990 km standard gauge (1.435 m), 80 km 0.914-meter gauge; about 9,655 km plantation/industrial lines, 6,455 km standard gauge (1.435 m), 3,200 km narrow gauge

Highways: 21,000 km total; 9,000 km paved, 12,000 km gravel and earth surfaced

Inland waterways: 240 km

Pipelines: natural gas, 80 km

Ports: 8 major (including US Naval Base at Guantánamo), 44 minor

Civil air: 48 major transport aircraft, including 2 leased in

Airfields: 204 total, 197 usable; 58 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 23 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Defense Forces

Branches: Revolutionary Armed Forces, Ground Forces, Revolutionary Navy, Air and Air Defense Force; Ministry of Interior—Special Troops, Border Guard Troops, Department of State Security (DSE)

Military manpower: eligible 15-49, 5,288,000; of the 2,674,000 males 15-49, 1,683,000 are fit for military service; 129,000 males and 112,000 females reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1981, \$1.112 billion; about 7.5% of total budget



(See reference map VI)

Land

9,251 km²; 47% arable (including permanent crop); 25% waste, urban areas, and other; 18% forest; 10% meadow and pasture

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: approximately 648 km

People

Population: 653,000 (July 1983), average annual growth rate 1.3%

Nationality: noun—Cypriot(s); adjective—Cypriot

Ethnic divisions: 78% Greek; 18% Turkish; 4% Armenian, Maronite, and other

Religion: 78% Greek Orthodox; 18% Muslim; 4% Maronite, Armenian, Apostolic, and other

Language: Greek, Turkish, English

Literacy: 86%

Greek Sector labor force: 180,700 (1980), 42% services; 33% industry; 25% agriculture; 2.1% unemployed

Government

Official name: Republic of Cyprus

Type: republic; a disaggregation of the two ethnic communities inhabiting the island began after the outbreak of communal strife in

1963; this separation was further solidified following the Turkish invasion of the island in July 1974, which gave the Turkish Cypriots de facto control over the northern 37 percent of the republic; Greek Cypriots control the only internationally recognized government; negotiations between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots aim at finding a mutually agreeable solution to intercommunal differences based on a federal system of government

Capital: Nicosia

Political subdivisions: 6 administrative districts

Legal system: based on common law, with civil law modifications; negotiations to create the basis for a new or revised constitution to govern the island and relations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots have been held intermittently

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 October

Branches: currently the Government of Cyprus has effective authority over only the Greek Cypriot community, as provided for by constitution; headed by President of the Republic and comprising Council of Ministers, House of Representatives, and Supreme Court; Turkish Cypriots declared their own "constitution" and governing bodies within the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" in 1975 ("legislature" is "Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly")

Government leaders: Spyros KYPRIANOU, President; Turkish Sector: Rauf DENKTASH, "President"

Suffrage: universal age 21 and over

Elections: officially every five years (last presidential election held in February 1983; parliamentary elections held in May 1981; Turkish Cypriot "presidential" and "parliamentary" elections held in June 1981)

Political parties and leaders: Greek Sector: Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL; Communist Party), Ezekias Papaioannou; Democratic Rally (DS), Glafkos Clerides; Democratic Party (DK), Spyros Kyprianou; United Democratic Union of the Center (EDEK), Vassos Lyssarides; New Democratic Movement (NDP), Alecos Michaelides; New Union of the Center (EK), Tassos Papadopoulos; Pan-Cyprian Renewal Party (PAME), Khrysostomos Sofianos; Turkish Sector: National Unity Party (UBP), Mustafa Cagatay; Communal Liberation Party (TKP), Alpay Durduran; Republican Turkish Party (CTP), Ozker Ozgur; Democratic People's Party (DHP), Nejat Konuk; other minor parties

Voting strength: (1981 elections) in the parliamentary election pro-Western Democratic Rally and Communist AKEL each received 12 of the 35 seats; Kyprianou's center-right Democratic Party received eight seats; and socialist EDEK won three seats; in "presidential" and "parliamentary" elections in the Turkish Cypriot sector, Rauf Denktash won with 52 percent of the vote; his party (UBP) has 18 of 40 seats in the "Assembly," while the center-left TKP has 12 seats and the CTP has 6 seats; the remainder are divided among the other parties

Communists: 17,000; sympathizers estimated to number 75,000

Other political or pressure groups: United Democratic Youth Organization (EDON; Communist controlled); Union of Cyprus Farmers (EKA; Communist controlled); Cyprus Farmers Union (PEK; pro-West); Pan-Cyprian Labor Federation (PEO; Communist controlled); Confederation of Cypriot Workers (SEK; pro-West); Federation of Turkish Cypriot Labor Unions (Turk-Sen); Confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions (Dev-Is)

Member of: Commonwealth, Council of Europe, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, INTELSTAT, ISCON, ITU, NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: \$2,075 million (1981), \$4,228 per capita; 1981 est. real growth rate 1.4%

Turkish Sector GNP: \$225 million (1980), \$1,497 per capita

Agriculture: main crops—potatoes, grapes, citrus fruit, grains; 3,054 calories and 92.8 grams protein per day per capita (1977)

Major industries: mining (iron pyrites, gypsum, asbestos), manufactures principally for local consumption—beverages, footwear, clothing, cement

Electric power: 500,000 kW capacity (1982); 1.1 billion kWh produced (1982), 1,700 kWh per capita

Exports: \$566.3 million (f.o.b., 1981); principal items—food and beverages, including citrus, raisins, potatoes and wine; also cement and clothing

Turkish Sector exports: \$45.9 million (f.o.b., 1980); principal items—citrus fruits, potatoes, metal pipes, and pyrites

Imports: \$1,166.6 million (c.i.f., 1981); principal items—manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, fuels, food

Turkish Sector imports: \$102.5 million (c.i.f., 1980); principal items—foodstuffs, raw materials, fuels, machinery

Major trade partners: imports (1981)—14.2% UK, 9.7% Italy, 7.8% Greece, 7.2% FRG; exports (1981)—18.8% UK, 9.7% Libya, 8.4% Saudi Arabia, 6.4% Iraq, 6.4% Lebanon

Turkish Sector major trade partners: imports (1979)—43% Turkey, 21.2% UK, 7% Italy, 6.6% FRG, 2.7% France; exports (1979)—66.4% UK, 21% Turkey, 3.7% FRG

Budget: (1981 est.) revenues \$488.7 million, expenditures \$587.9 million, deficit \$99.1 million

Turkish Sector budget: (1980 prelim.) revenues \$34.7 million, expenditures \$55.4 million, deficit \$20.7 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1.9984 Cyprus pounds=US\$1 (23 February 1983)

Turkish Sector monetary conversion rate: 111.22 Turkish lira=US\$1 (1981 average)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 9,710 km total; 4,580 km bituminous surface treated; 5,130 km gravel, crushed stone, and earth

Ports: 3 major (Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol); 6 minor; Famagusta under Turkish Cypriot control

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 13 total, 12 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 2 with runways 2,440-3,656 m

Telecommunications: moderately good telecommunication system in both Greek and Turkish sectors; 113,400 telephones (17.9 per 100 popl.); 10 AM, 4 FM, and 27 TV stations; tropospheric scatter circuits to Greece and Turkey; 3 submarine coaxial cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Cyprus National Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, 174,000; 123,000 fit for military service; about 5,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1981, \$57.7 million; about 14.8% of central government budget



Directorate of
Intelligence

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Cyprus: The Geography of Division (U)

A Reference Aid

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